

No. 2. — *Third List of Antillean Reptiles and Amphibians*

BY THOMAS BARBOUR

INTRODUCTION

I published a Second List of Antillean Reptiles and Amphibians in 1935 (*Zoologica*, **19**, no. 3). Since that time much new information has accumulated. I have, therefore, prepared a third list, departing from the general custom not always consistently followed, of designating all or most island forms binominally. The practice of using trinomials for races that are obviously closely related has become so general, that I present herewith some attempts to show relationship in this way. There have been many groups in which I have not yet felt that our knowledge is complete enough to do this, and these I have allowed to stand as in the previous lists, simply bringing the information concerning distribution up to date.

Doctor Charles Schuchert in his noteworthy *Historical Geography of the Antillean-Caribbean Region* (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1935, pp. I-XXVI and 1-811) writes on page 107 as follows:

The writer agrees with Barbour and others that the Antillean faunas are too homogeneous throughout, and have too many phyla with delicate organisms, to have reached the islands by flotsam and jetsam dispersal. On the other hand, very few species are now common to Antillia and Central America, and this means long isolation.

“The time of the older migration is best seen in the snails, which have had a long and prolific evolutionary history, with a vast specific and generic differentiation. They can not be drowned out during submergences so long as there are islands left, and probably more islands existed than the paleogeographic maps show. Pilsbry thinks that the snail faunas of the Greater Antilles are certainly as old as the early Eocene and probably go back as far as the Cretaceous, and Simpson holds that the migration was not only toward the east but back again as well to the land of origin. The older migration is also indicated by the few primitive mammals (insectivores only), but mammals do not proliferate into species as do the snails. Thirty of the 50 genera, according to Anthony, and 83 of the 97 species of Antillean mammals are restricted to the islands; the outstanding feature of the fauna is its endemic nature, with relationships to South America via Central America.

“Most zoogeographers see continual land contacts in two places: an older, greater, and longer-enduring bridge from Honduras-Nicaragua across to Jamaica and Hispaniola, and a much younger, evanescent one from Yucatan to Cuba and Hispaniola. The writer does not see the evidence for the latter

bridge, and thinks that the mountain islands of Cuba may have been the asylums which retained the older fauna and received waifs from the younger one. Barbour holds that the younger bridge lasted the longer, but this does not seem to be a necessary postulate, if the mountain islands were of long endurance. The island of Hispaniola was clearly the meeting ground for both sets of migrants, and the center from which they radiated west into Cuba and east into Puerto Rico, etc. To the writer these two sets of migrations are best explained as follows: It appears to him that no bridge existed from Cuba to Yucatan after Triassic time, and more especially none during the later Cenozoic, since the latter land was then widely beneath the sea, and as for Mesozoic connection, it also appears improbable for the same reason. The only bridge that seems probable, from the geological evidence, is that from Honduras-Nicaragua to Jamaica and Hispaniola. The latter island, however, has two faunas that are more or less separated by a mountain barrier, a northern assemblage with Cuban affinities and a southern one whose relations are distinctly with Jamaica. As the writer sees the physical evidence, the Antillean basin broke down from the Gulf of Mexico southwest across the Central American geanticline, first cutting off Cuba from Central America, then sending its waters east to the south of Cuba, next separating Jamaica from Cuba but not from Haiti, and eventually cutting Cuba off from Hispaniola; thus, the Honduras-Jamaica-Hispaniola bridge was the last part of the Antillean geanticline to break down."

It seems to me that this statement covers the whole situation very satisfactorily. The details concerning the time and place of "land bridges" will always be subject to perfectly reasonable differences of opinion, inasmuch as proof often is impossible and the evidence may be variously interpreted. The writer feels, however, that Doctor Schuchert has made out a very strong case for his own view.

There has been so much of what may be called "rippling" along the whole length of the broken land mass which includes Cuba on one end and the Virgin Islands on the other, that there can be little doubt but that most or all of these lands have been under water at least once or perhaps more often. The important point being that they have never all been completely under at the same time. This statement is probably true, in part at least, for the Lesser Antillean Islands as well.

It is a general thesis that large islands support a fauna of many species and small islands do not. The abundance of different types present seems in many cases to be definitely a function of the size of the island. This plays a part in explaining conditions as we see them now. The fauna of Cuba, however, today may represent the combined population of descendants of the fauna of a considerable archipelago.

I have discussed elsewhere (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40, Feb. 1935, p. 351 et seq.) the fauna of the Bahama Islands. Since this was written a correspondent on the Island of Exuma has sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology a box of bones found in a small, undisturbed corner of a cave from which cave earth was being taken for fertilizer. This find consisted of the remains of several hundred individuals of a *Geocapromys*, besides the remains of some extraordinarily large hawks and owls, representing new extinct genera and species. These have been studied by Doctor Alexander Wetmore.¹ Each recurring find of this sort emphasizes the extraordinary changes which have taken place in the Bahamas during the last couple of centuries, or less. These giant hawks lived, beyond doubt, in a high forest and, indeed, Columbus speaks of the big trees which he found upon landing at San Salvador. Of course Columbus may have been accustomed to a landscape in Spain, arid and with little forest, even 400 years ago; hence we may perhaps take his speaking of the forests on San Salvador with a grain of salt. On the other hand I suspect that he spoke accurately. The only remnant of forest and, indeed, it can hardly be called that today, is a stand of really large, old Gumbo limbo (*Bursera simaruba*) trees which still stand, sheltered by a low ridge called the Victoria Hills. I do not believe this covers over 50 acres, perhaps not two-thirds as much, and here, and here only, are to be found the small population of *Centurus nycanus*. I very much doubt whether there are over 40 or 50 of these birds and should this bit of woodland go the Woodpeckers would go too. This provides a vivid demonstration of what has happened in the past to the forest fauna of the Bahamas.

While these islands may have been directly connected with the Greater Antilles, the present poverty of their fauna cannot be used as an argument to support this view for it is increasingly clear that the fauna has not always been as poor in species as it is now.

It seems to me, in the final analysis, in speculating concerning the origin of the fauna of the various island groups that two major premises must be kept in mind; first, to consider all of the animals of each island and not simply to consider the evidence based on the conditions in one group alone. Then second, the solution which most easily explains any given situation is inherently the most probable one. There has been undoubtedly some dispersal by flotsam and jetsam and some dispersal by winds and some transport by migrating birds and a good many types have been carried by man, both primitive and civilized. One of

¹ Bull. M. C. Z., 52, 12, Oct. 1937, p. 427-441, pl. 1.

my colleagues argues for hurricane dispersal, all sorts of creatures often being carried in the rolled up "boots" of royal palm leaves. These, however, would mostly, by probability, if ever really blown away, have landed in the sea and when they did — if ever — crash to land on some distant island — or one near at hand for that matter, the passengers would have to be sturdy indeed to withstand this method of landing. Nevertheless the theory is ingenious and intriguing and may occasionally have functioned — but it is not fair to discuss his ideas before he has even had a chance to publish them. They may well turn out to be more generally popular than my own. However, to conclude that all of the animals of an island, such as any one of the Greater Antilles, have been derived by any or all of these causes is to support an explanation which is to my way of thinking infinitely less probable than to postulate extensive changes in land form in a region where so much tectonic movement is evident on every hand. That the separation of the Greater Antilles took place a long time ago is certain for *Cadea* was not derived from *Amphisbaena* nor *Cricocaura* differentiated from its *Xantusiid* forebears except in a very long time.

Professor Daly's ("The Changing World of the Ice Age," Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1934, pp. I-IXX and 1-271) ingenious and convincing theorem that vast bodies of water have been removed from oceanic circulation and tied up in the form of polar ice during the various periods of glaciation, thus reducing the general level of the surfaces of the oceans, would throw most of the Bahaman archipelago into a few, vast islands and even if the amount of water so tied up was only as much as Daly postulates and far less than that presumed by Shepard (*Zeit. für Geomorph.*, 9, 1935, pp. 99-105), great changes in topography would be brought about, and there is no reason to suppose that in a region where upthrust and downthrust block faulting seems to be prevalent that many channels between the islands may have been much shallower than they are now or even non-existent but a short time ago.

Four hundred and seventy-nine named forms are listed in this paper. In my West Indian Zoogeography of 1914 I listed two hundred and eighty-one forms from the area covered by this paper, in which the Swan Island forms are not listed, as they were in 1914.

For much pertinent comment and useful information I have first and foremost heartily to thank Major Chapman Grant. My colleagues Arthur Loveridge and Benjamin Shreve have also frequently and generously discussed problems and given me much useful advice. I have also had generous help from Dr. Stejneger and Dr. Dunn.

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Class AMPHIBIA

Order SALIENTIA

Family HYLIDAE

HYLA SEPTENTRIONALIS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Boulenger)

Cuba; also, probably accidentally, the Cayman Islands, Key West, Florida, and Northern Bahamas.

A common species.

HYLA SEPTENTRIONALIS DOMINICENSIS (Tschudi)

Hispaniola.

Common.

HYLA SEPTENTRIONALIS BRUNNEA (Gosse)

Jamaica.

The common vicarious representative of *H. dominicensis* and *H. septentrionalis*.

HYLA VASTA (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in some wet mountainous ravines in San Domingo.

HYLA LICHENATA (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Probably of the stock of *Hyla vasta* but well differentiated. This species has been studied by Dunn who finds that it lives in hollow limbs of trees. Its head is modified to close the opening of its retreat.

Cf. *Bufo empusus* and the discussion of phragmotic modifications in amphibians and reptiles. (Barbour, Reptiles and Amphibians, Boston, Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1934, p. 75 et seq.) W. M. Wheeler has described nearly similar modifications among insects where the head or abdomen is modified to close the entrance to the animal's nest.

HYLA PULCHRILINEATA (Cope)

Hispaniola.

It may have Jamaican affinity with *Hyla wilderi* or it may be autochthonously developed from *Hyla dominicensis* as Dunn suspects.

HYLA WILDERI (Dunn)

Jamaica.

Found in the "wild pines," epiphytic bromeliads.

HYLA MARIANAE (Dunn)

Jamaica.

Apparently not common anywhere and found in the highlands only.

HYLA HEILPRINI (Noble)

Hispaniola.

Found by Noble in 1922, among stones in the ravines of mountain torrents in Pacificador Province, San Domingo.

HYLA RUBRA (Daudin)

South America and St. Lucia.

Reported years ago, 1891, from St. Lucia where it was doubtless accidentally introduced. We have no recent information as to its persistence.

Family BUFONIDAE

BUFO LONGINASUS LONGINASUS (Stejneger)

Western Cuba.

Known from the type only, taken during the summer of 1900 on the bank of a stream in the lowlands near El Guamá, a ranch near Pinar del Rio city. This species and the two following vicarious forms are not closely related to any existing toad. Many characters, however, suggest an affinity with *Bufo quercicus*. It is possible that all may have descended from some common ancestral type which occurred in what is now Central America. All of these species are singularly elusive and their erratic appearance is more like the habits of the spadefoot-toads than like the true Bufos.

BUFO LONGINASUS DUNNI (Barbour)

Central Cuba.

Found abundantly after heavy rains in the mountains between Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

BUFO LONGINASUS RAMSDENI (Barbour)

Eastern Cuba.

Found by C. T. Ramsden only. Taken after heavy rains in isolated localities in the mountains about the Guantanamo basin.

BUFO PELTACEPHALUS (Tschudi)

Cuba.

Generally distributed but nowhere abundant. Not improbably a surviving representative of the same stock from which *Bufo punctatus* Baird & Girard is descended.

BUFO EMPUSUS (Cope)

Cuba.

This is the Cuban representative of the *Bufo lemur* series. It occurs in widely scattered colonies of burrows. I have described its mode of occurrence at some length elsewhere. (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44, 1914, p. 242).

BUFO GUTTUROSUS Latrielle

Hispaniola.

A much more common species than its Puerto Rican ally.

BUFO LEMUR LEMUR (Cope)

Puerto Rico.

For forty years after its description but six of these toads were found. Modern collectors have recently secured a larger number. The four toads of this series may be allied to *Bufo canaliferus* Cope of the mainland of Central America.

BUFO LEMUR TURPIS (Barbour)

Virgin Gorda.

A very rare form. No other toad has ever been found in the Virgin Islands. It is very closely allied to *Bufo lemur* of Puerto Rico.

BUFO MARINIS (Linné)

Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Bermuda, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Martinique, Nevis and Montserrat, introduced. Native of South and lower Central America.

A favorite species for haphazard introduction.

Family LEPTODACTYLIDAE

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AURICULATUS AURICULATUS (Cope)

Cuba.

This form is characteristic of Eastern Oriente.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AURICULATUS SONANS (Dunn)

Cuba.

An arboreal form of Central Cuba allied to the preceding.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AURICULATUS AURICULATOIDES (Noble)

Hispaniola.

Found by Noble in bromeliads along the Constanza-Jarabacoa trail, Paso Bajito, San Domingo.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AURICULATUS PORTORICENSIS Schmidt

Puerto Rico, St. John, and Tortola.

An abundant form.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COOKI Grant

Puerto Rico.

A well-defined species living in the boulder filled stream beds of the Pandura Mountains in S. E. Puerto Rico.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AUDANTI Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from the high La Selle massif.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WETMOREI Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from Fonds des Nègres, Haiti, where the types were taken from Palm Chat (*Dulus*) nests. Related to the preceding species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JUGANS Cochran

Haiti.

Once known as *Leptodactylus darlingtoni* Cochran from Morne La Selle, but proving to be an *Eleutherodactylus*, a new specific name had to be supplied. Cf. Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **27**, no. 7, July 15, 1937. p. 312. My colleague Mr. Benj. Shreve was the first to point out that Miss Cochran placed this species in the wrong genus.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ARMSTRONGI Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

Related to the two preceding forms and known only from Southern San Domingo.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JAMAICENSIS Barbour

Jamaica.

Taken at Mandeville in 1908; it has since been found in many other parts of the Island.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LENTUS LENTUS (Cope)

St. Thomas and St. Croix.

This seems not to be a common species, according to notes kindly furnished by Major Chapman Grant.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LENTUS WEINLANDI (Barbour)

Hispaniola.

A lowland species widely distributed in the eastern areas.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LENTUS RICHMONDI (Stejneger)

Puerto Rico.

A virgin forest form allied to *E. weinlandi* of Hispaniola and *E. lentus* of St. Thomas.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LENTUS SCHMIDTI (Noble)

Hispaniola.

Another of Noble's interesting discoveries at Paso Bajito. He said it is allied to *E. weinlandi* of the Dominican Republic and to *E. richmondi* of Puerto Rico and so on to *E. lentus* of the Virgin Islands.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLANDULIFER Cochran

Haiti.

A form recently found by Dr. Darlington on the northeastern foothills of the Massif de la Hotte between 1,000 and 4,000 ft. Not nearly related to any other Antillean species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLANDULIFEROIDES Shreve

Haiti.

Said to be related to the preceding, and so far known only from the higher portions of the La Selle range, 5000-7000 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BREVIROSTRIS Shreve

Haiti.

Related to the preceding and probably confined to the La Hotte Massif.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS INOPTATUS (Barbour)

Hispaniola.

An enormous species which barks when handled and which is found in both Haiti and San Domingo. By far the finest species of the genus. It resembles superficially and probably fortuitously *E. insignitus* from the Sta. Marta Mts. of Colombia.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS DARLINGTONI Cochran

Haiti.

Another very distinct form from the high La Selle Range, 5,000–7000 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RUTHAE Noble

Hispaniola.

Noble described this species from Samana, R. D., and he considers it allied to *E. inoptatus*.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS URICHI (Boettger)

St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad.

Specimens from Grenada and St. Vincent seem to be separated by color characters and may be worthy of a name, but both forms are very variable.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MARTINICENSIS (Tschudi)

Saba, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius, St. Martins, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Grenada, St. Vincent, Jamaica (introduced near Kingston about 1890).

This little frog is so easily carried about that its true original distribution will never be known.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BRITTONI Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

Another from the forest on El Yunque.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ABBOTTI Cochran

Hispaniola.

Said to be a very common species throughout San Domingo.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BAKERI Cochran

Haiti.

Another of Dr. Darlington's recent finds from Mt. La Hotte, 5,000-7,800 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MONTANUS Schmidt

Hispaniola.

A species from the Cibao Mountains.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SEMIPALMATUS Shreve

Haiti.

From the Massif de la Hotte.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PICTISSIMUS Cochran

Haiti.

Another new form from Mt. La Hotte, 3000 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FEMUR-LAEVIS Cochran

Haiti.

Another form just found and known only from the type locality, Morne La Hotte, 4000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MINUTUS Noble

Hispaniola.

On ferns in palm thickets on trail near Paso Bajito, San Domingo; fide Noble.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RUFIFEMORALIS Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

Found in the hills near Barahona.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ORCUTTI Dunn

Jamaica.

A local form from Arntully in St. Thomas Parish.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUNCTATOR Dunn

Jamaica.

Known only from Arntully in St. Thomas Parish.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NUBICOLA Dunn

Jamaica.

Found high in the Blue Mountains, 3,000-5,100 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LUTEOLUS (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Common and widely distributed; from Port Antonio to Montego Bay.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GOSSEI Dunn

Jamaica.

Widespread at altitudes of about 1,000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PANTONI Dunn

Jamaica.

The largest Jamaican species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JUNORI Dunn

Jamaica.

Known only from Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, altitude 2,900 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUNDALLI Dunn

Jamaica.

A woodland species, as yet but little known.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GRABHAMII Dunn

Jamaica.

A small species with a wide range, as to both area and altitude.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANDREWSI Lynn

Jamaica.

Just discovered in the Blue Mountains.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ALTICOLA Lynn

Jamaica.

From the highest peak in the Island. An inquiry to Professor E. R. Dunn as to the interrelationships of these Jamaican frogs brought this prompt and much appreciated reply, "I saw Lynn's material and think the *luteolus* group splits up into:

a large form, *pantoni*

three medium sized forms, vicarious, *gossei-luteolus-nubicola*

two small forms, *junori* and *andrewsi*. These last may turn out to be subspecies of each other but I don't see it yet. Three forms occur together at Spaldings."

Of course it would be impossible to express this situation nomenclatorially without making a subgenus or superspecies within *Eleutherodactylus* and it is not time for this yet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS VARLEYI Dunn

Cuba.

Known from Central and Eastern Cuba and said by Dunn to be allied to *E. minutus* and *E. abbotti* of San Domingo.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PARVUS Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

One of Dr. Darlington's finds from Mt. Turquino.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ATKINSI ATKINSI Dunn

Cuba.

A handsome species found throughout the Island.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ATKINSI ORIENTALIS Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

An inhabitant of the highlands only so far as known.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS VARIANS (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Known definitely only from Soledad, near Cienfuegos.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS EILEENAE Dunn

Cuba.

The "Kolin" of western and central Cuba.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS DIMIDIATUS (Cope)

Cuba.

A widespread species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS EMILIAE Dunn

Cuba.

Known only from the Mina Carlota, in the mountains not far from Cumanayagua, Sta. Clara Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ALBIPES Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

Another of Dr. Darlington's prizes from Mt. Turquino. Related to the preceding.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS INTERMEDIUS Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

Another denizen of Turquino, perhaps akin to both the preceding forms.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PINARENSIS Dunn

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Known in Cuba from the Province of Pinar del Rio only.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GREYI Dunn

Cuba.

The largest Cuban species, so far known only from the mountains between Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BREVIPALMATUS Schmidt

Cuba.

A form from the mountains of the province of Oriente.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SIERRAE-MAESTRAE Schmidt

Cuba.

Another mountain species from eastern Cuba. May not be distinct from the preceding.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS TURQUINENSIS Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

An inhabitant of Turquino Peak and an ally of the foregoing.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RICORDII (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba and Bahama Islands; S. Florida.

Found in all parts of Cuba and on New Providence, Abaco and Andros Island. It is extending its range in Florida, as I reported some years ago. It has now reached Gainesville. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, p. 100).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUNEATUS (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Common in western and central Cuba.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GUNDLACHII Schmidt

Cuba.

An eastern mountain form. I originally described this species but used the specific name *plicatus*, which proved to be preoccupied.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CASPARII Dunn

Cuba.

Another species of the Trinidad Mountains.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GRYLLUS Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A minute, highland species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COCHRANAE Grant

St. John and Hassel Island.

Perhaps akin to the preceding species. Hassel Island is a small Cay near St. Thomas.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LOCUSTUS Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

Another species from El Junque forest.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CRAMPTONI Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A rare species from the mountain forest of El Yunque Peak.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANTILLENSIS (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Tortola, Vieques, Culebra, St. John.

A widespread and common species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WRIGHTMANAE Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A form "probably confined to the coffee belt and the wet forest above it."

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS UNICOLOR Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

From El Junque.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MONENSIS (Meerwarth)

Mona Island.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FLAVESCENS Noble

Hispaniola.

From bushes along streams near La Bracita, found by Noble in 1922.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS KARLSCHMIDTI Grant

Puerto Rico.

Known from the mountain cataracts of Puerto Rico and said not to be very closely related to any other Antillean member of the genus.

LEPTODACTYLUS FALLAX Muller

Dominica, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia.

The giant "crapaud" has been recently separated specifically from the mainland *L. pentadactylus*. Now to be found on Dominica only, where it is called the "mountain chicken." Elsewhere it has been exterminated by the mongoose. It may have occurred upon islands other than those recorded above. Introduced in Puerto Rico in 1929 and 1932. The imported population which was taken while calling at night in Dominica may be males only, according to Major Chapman Grant.

LEPTODACTYLUS DOMINICENSIS Cochran

Hispaniola.

The Dominican representative of *L. albilabris* of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

LEPTODACTYLUS ALBILABRIS (Günther)

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. John, Tortola, Anegada, Just van Dyke, Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra.

This common form no doubt occurs on other islets in this general area.

LEPTODACTYLUS VALIDUS Garman

St. Vincent, Grenada, Venezuela.

There is a great question whether this form is distinct or identical with *L. caliginosus* from Brazil and just what the relationship may be with *L. labialis* or *L. melanonotus* from Central America.

Family BRACHYCEPHALIDAE

SMINTHILLUS LIMBATUS LIMBATUS (Cope)

Cuba.

Locally abundant. It is perhaps more conservative to consider these little frogs to constitute a separate Cuban genus.

SMINTHILLUS LIMBATUS ORIENTALIS Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

A well defined color form, so far as known confined to El Yunque de Baracoa.

Class REPTILIA
Order SQUAMATA
Suborder SAURIA
Family GEKKONIDAE

GYMNODACTYLUS FASCIATUS Duméril & Bibron

Martinique.

I know nothing of this species and have often wondered what it is. The type in Paris was said to be from the Plée Collection and taken at Martinique. The Plée Collections have caused endless confusion by having so often erroneous data as to locality. I suspect that I would have done better to have omitted this species altogether.

GONATODES ALBOGULARIS (Duméril & Bibron)

Martinique, Curaçao.

This, another Plée type from "Martinique," may have come from almost anywhere in the Caribbean basin. Many of the members of this genus are in confusion and await a reviser.

GONATODES NOTATUS (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Hispaniola.

Apparently a valid species which may be confined to Haiti. It seems to be rare.

GONATODES FUSCUS (Hallowell)

Cuba and Central America.

This house lizard is known from the seaports of Santiago, Havana and Mariel, which are in constant schooner communication with Havana. I suspect the species was long since accidentally introduced into Cuba.

PHYLLODACTYLUS SPATULATUS Cope

Barbados.

Collected years ago, about 1861, in fact, by Dr. Theodore Gill. I have no recent information as to its status.

PHYLLODACTYLUS MARTINI Van Lidth de Jeude

Venezuela, Curaçao, Bonaire, Puerto Rico and Caja de Muertos.

Major Grant found three specimens from these two last mentioned islands. Of course, above all other lizards, geckos are distributed without rhyme or reason. This form was first described from Caracas. Grant recorded the species as *P. pulcher*.

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Moreau de Jonnés)

Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Vieques, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. John, Just van Dyke, Tortola, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Martinique, Grenada and the Grenadines; Northern South America, Trinidad; West Africa from Liberia to Angola, East Africa from Italian Somaliland to the Zambesi.

This lizard, one frequenting the street lamp areas of towns and cities, is, I believe, accidentally introduced. It is rare in the Greater Antilles, and in Cuba very local.

HEMIDACTYLUS BROOKII Gray

Asia; tropical Africa; Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico.

I believe this is another accidental introduction.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Linné)

The Eastern Mediterranean Islands.

Introduced to Key West and Miami, Florida, Cuba, and Yucatan.

THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDUS (Houttuyn)

Saba south to Grenada, tropical South and Central America.

Nocturnal or crepuscular. Found under bark, behind shutters and in old buildings, also in the forest in crevices of rocks and sometimes under decaying vegetable trash. It is known from almost every single island, all indeed which have been in any sense completely explored.

ARISTELLIGER PRAESIGNIS (Hallowell)

Jamaica, Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

An abundant, if not actually common, species.

ARISTELLIGER LAR Cope

Hispaniola.

Apparently rather widely distributed. It has recently been collected in larger numbers than the earlier investigators uncovered.

ARISTELLIGER EXPECTATUS Cochran

Haiti and La Gonave.

A small species related to the one on Navassa. Known from Southern Haiti and La Gonave Island.

ARISTELLIGER COCHRANAE Grant

Navassa Island.

Allied to Miss Cochran's species from Haiti.

ARISTELLIGER BARBOURI (Noble & Klingel)

Inagua.

Known from Southwest Point, Great Inagua, only.

TARENTOLA CUBANA Gundlach & Peters

Cuba and Bahamas.

Shy and retiring in rocky crevices, this species is rarely seen. I suspect it to be widespread in the Bahamas, though I have seen it from Andros and Exuma Islands only. In Cuba it is more common in the northeastern region than elsewhere.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ROOSEVELTI Grant

Puerto Rico, Vieques.

Said by the describer to be the only species in the genus with keeled scales on the chest.

The relationships within this genus are as yet not clearly understood for the present. I think it is better to let most of them stand as binominals.

SPHAERODACTYLUS DECORATUS Garman

Bahama Islands.

Common on Andros, rare on New Providence. The type came from Rum Cay.

SPHAERODACTYLUS STEJNEGERI Cochran

Haiti.

A species known from several different parts of the Republic of Haiti.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GIBBUS Barbour

Bahama Islands and Eastern Cuba.

Known principally from the Exuma Cays.

SPHAERODACTYLUS TORREI Barbour

Cuba.

Known from the Province of Oriente only. It is not rare.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CINEREUS Wagler

Cuba, Navassa, Hispaniola and extreme south Florida.

A common form in houses and in woodlands. It passes through a number of color phases during growth and the young and half-grown were once thought to be distinct species and bore specific names, elegans and intermedius.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MARIGUANAE Cochran

Mariguana Island.

This form is said by the describer to be much like the following.

SPHAERODACTYLUS OXYRRHINUS Gosse

Jamaica.

A rare form but one widespread through the Island.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARMSTRONGI Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

Known only from the Province of Barahona.

SPHAERODACTYLUS DIFFICILIS Barbour

Hispaniola.

Common and widely distributed.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ALTAVELENSIS Noble & Hassler

Alta Vela Island.

Represents the stock of the preceding species on Alta Vela.

SPHAERODACTYLUS NOTATUS Baird

Florida Keys and extreme southern Florida, Cuba, Isle of Pines and Bahama Islands.

A very common house lizard. No doubt often carried about and rapidly extending its range.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MACROLEPIS Günther

Congo Key, Little St. James, St. Croix, Water Island, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada.

Widespread and common.

SPHAERODACTYLUS DANFORTHI Grant

Culebra and Vieques.

Representing the preceding species on this Island.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GRANDISQUAMIS Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Another representative of this same stock which Grant believes valid and confined to Puerto Rico.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MONENSIS (Meerwarth)

Mona.

Grant believes this species should be held as distinct.

SPHAERODACTYLUS TOWNSENDI Grant

Northeastern Puerto Rico, Vieques and Caja de Muertos.

A form close to *S. monensis*.

SPHAERODACTYLUS RICHARDSONI Gray

Jamaica.

A fine big form but one which is distinctly rare.

SPHAERODACTYLUS BECKI Schmidt

Navassa.

I am not sure, judging from the second known specimen recently collected, that this species is really separable from *S. scaber* of Cuba.

SPHAERODACTYLUS INAGUAE Noble & Klingel

Inagua, and Watlings Island.

Common in and about Matthewtown.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GILVITORQUES Cope

Jamaica.

I know nothing of this species. I have never found it; nor has any of our various collectors in Jamaica. The types were taken "during the forties" by Dr. Pennock of Philadelphia.

SPHAERODACTYLUS NIGROPUNCTATUS Gray

Cuba.

A rare species from Eastern Cuba.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CAICOSENSIS Cochran

The Caicos Islands.

Recently described from South Caicos Island. Apparently most like the following.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CORTICOLUS Garman

Bahamas Islands.

Known from Watlings Island and Rum Cay. No doubt it occurs in many other islands beside these.

SPHAERODACTYLUS FESTUS Barbour

Martinique.

Known from but few specimens but no doubt common.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GONIORHYNCHUS Cope

Jamaica.

A very common woodland species.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARGUS ARGUS (Gosse)

Jamaica.

An excessively common species both in houses and out of doors. Possibly introduced casually into Cuba and the Bahamas.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARGUS BARTSCHI (Cochran)

Little Cayman.

A recently described form allied to *S. argus* of Jamaica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARGUS ARGIVUS (Garman)

Cayman Brae.

A derivative of *S. argus* of Jamaica. A fairly well defined species. It is apparently known from the type series only.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ANTHRACINUS Cope

Bahama Islands.

Only known from Andros Island.

SPHAERODACTYLUS COPEI Steindachner

Hispaniola.

A fine, big, rough-scaled species which is rare and apparently confined to Haiti.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SCABER Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Found in the hills of central Cuba.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SAMANAENSIS Cochran

San Domingo.

Known only from the vicinity of Samana Bay.

SPHAERODACTYLUS FANTASTICUS Duméril & Bibron

Guadeloupe.

Very abundant.

SPHAERODACTYLUS PICTUS Garman

St. Kitts, Nevis.

Probably abundant, and possibly a synonym of the following.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SPUTATOR (Sparrman)

St. Eustatius.

The types in Stockholm were long the only specimens known but recently the Museum in Cambridge has received many freshly captured specimens.

No Sphaerodactyli are as yet known from St. Martin, Saba, Redonda and other small islands in this neighborhood.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ELEGANTULUS Barbour

Antigua and St. Lucia, perhaps introduced.

An ally of *pictus* and *sputator*. Brilliantly banded when young and less ornamented in adult life—like so many of the curious little beasts.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MICROLEPIS Reinhardt & Lütken

St. Lucia.

I know little of the status of this and several others of the Lesser Antillean forms.

SPHAERODACTYLUS KLAUBERI Grant

Puerto Rico.

One of the small series of species with keeled belly scales.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GAIGEA Grant

Mountains between Maunabo and Yabacoa, Puerto Rico.

A small dark colored species known only from the collection of Major Chapman Grant whose unbounded industry has made him the peerless authority on the herpetology of the Puerto Rican area.

SPHAERODACTYLUS VINCENTI Boulenger

St. Vincent.

No information available as to present status.

SPHAERODACTYLUS NICHOLSI Grant

Puerto Rico.

Said to be somewhat similar to the species from St. Vincent. A chance resemblance no doubt.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MONILIFER Barbour

Dominica.

Probably abundant but I have no real information about this species.

Family IGUANIDAE

IGUANA IGUANA IGUANA (Linné)

St. Thomas, Water Island, Hassel Island, Tortola, Peter Island, Guana Island, St. John, Saba, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, tropical lowlands of South America from western Panama to Brazil.

Dr. Dunn has recently examined all available material of the genus *Iguana* and this arrangement is based on his conclusions. (Copeia, 1934, p. 1.)

IGUANA IGUANA RHINOLOPHA (Wiegmann)

?St. Kitts, ?St. Lucia, Swan Island, lowlands of tropical Central America from Costa Rica northward in rain forest areas to the states of Guerrero and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Swan Island specimens are unstable and many possess and many lack the nasal spines. The Antillean specimens are probably based on specimens incorrectly labelled as to locality. If there really ever were iguanas on these islands, the mongoose has exterminated them. There is what may be an iguana egg from St. Lucia in the Mus. Comp. Zool. It is so labelled, and it was taken many years ago.

IGUANA DELICATISSIMA Laurenti

Anguilla, St. Martins, St. Bartholemew, St. Eustatius, Nevis, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes.

This species has been recorded from Swan Island, where it is not now found and from the Caymans where it is either very rare or occasionally brought in by the very widely seafaring people.

CHAMAELEOLIS CHAMAELEONIDES (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba.

The most peculiar of all the offshoots from the Anoline stock. A rare species and beyond doubt a monotypic genus, in spite of several names applied with the idea of multiplying the forms.

XIPHOCERCUS VALENCIENNESH (Duméril & Bibron)

Jamaica.

Not uncommon in woods and fruit plantations. It may be related to *Phenacosaurus* of Colombia or be simply a chance offshoot from *Anolis* in Jamaica and Haiti and only fortuitously similar to the South American genus.

XIPHOCERCUS DARLINGTONI Cochran

Haiti.

A surprising discovery, made in 1935 by Dr. Darlington of Harvard at Roche Croix, Massif de la Hotte, 5,000 ft. Another Jamaican genus in Hispaniola.

CHAMAELINOROPS BARBOURI Schmidt

Navassa.

Not found during the careful exploration of Clench, Schevill and Rehder during January, 1930. Possibly exterminated by introduced animals.

CHAMAELINOROPS WETMOREI Cochran

Hispaniola.

The unique type is from near Miragoane, Haiti.

AUDANTIA ARMOURI Cochran

Haiti.

Recently discovered on the Morne La Selle. It resembles *Plica* or *Leiocephalus* superficially but more probably it represents the stock of the following genus. Found by Dr. Darlington also on Morne La Hotte.

DEIROPTYX VERMICULATA (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba.

Bank of streams of Pinar del Rio Province, taking refuge in the water and hiding among submerged rocks and stones when pursued.

DEIROPTYX BARTSCHI Cochran

Cuba.

Long unrecognized but not rare in western Cuba.

ANOLIS EQUESTRIS EQUESTRIS Merrem

Havana Province to Western Oriente, Cuba.

The finest and largest form in the genus. Rather uncommon everywhere but wide ranging. Less common than its allies, *A. garmani* of Jamaica and *A. ricordii* of Hispaniola, and about equally abundant with *A. cuvieri* of Puerto Rico. These are the "Giant Anoles" of the Antilles and they may be related to the *A. insignis* group of Central America.

ANOLIS EQUESTRIS LUTEOSIGNIFER (Noble & Hassler)

Western Cuba.

Replaces the preceding form in the Pinar del Rio area east to about San Antonio de los Baños in Havana province.

ANOLIS EQUESTRIS NOBLEI Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

Replaces the typical forms from Nipe Bay to the Mantanamo basin.

ANOLIS EQUESTRIS HASSLERI Barbour & Shreve

Island of Pines.

The representative form on this island.

ANOLIS CUVIERI Merrem

Puerto Rico and Vieques.

A rather uncommon member of the series of "Giant Anoles." Recorded from Tortola but Major Grant doubts its occurrence there.

ANOLIS ROOSEVELTI Grant

Culebra.

Apparently a very fine and distinct form.

ANOLIS RICORDII Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

One of the "Giant" series. Found throughout the whole Island and next to *A. garmani* of Jamaica the most abundant of the tribe.

ANOLIS GARMANI Stejneger

Jamaica.

The beautiful great green or barred "Venus Lizard" of Jamaica. A common woodland form, by far the most abundant of the group of the "Giant Anoles."

ANOLIS PORCATUS PORCATUS (Gray)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A very abundant species. The "Chamaeleon" now sold iniquitously by thousands at "the circus." It has replaced its ally, our southern "Chamaeleon," *A. carolinensis* (Voight) in this hateful traffic.

ANOLIS PORCATUS MAYNARDI (Garman)

Grand Cayman.

This extraordinary lizard, the most extreme member of the long-headed series, is by no means common.

ANOLIS PORCATUS BRUNNEUS (Cope)

Crooked Island, and the neighboring islands, and probably also Watlings Island.

A fine series of topotypes defines this beautiful species, long confused for lack of topotypes.

ANOLIS PORCATUS SMARAGDINUS (Barbour and Shreve)

Bahamas.

The species which has been called *A. porcatius* and *A. brunneus* by recent authors but which is a perfectly distinct species inhabiting the islands of the Great Central Bahama Bank, Andros, New Providence, Eleuthera, Long, etc. The common green anole of the Central Bahamas.

ANOLIS PORCATUS FAIRCHILDI (Barbour and Shreve)

Cay Sal Group, Bahamas.

A green anole of the porcatus-principalis-smaragdinus-brunneus series, perfectly distinct and confined to this isolated group of islets.

ANOLIS PORCATUS LONGICEPS Schmidt

Navassa.

Apparently the only species at present to be found in any number on this Island.

ANOLIS BOHORUCOENSIS Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

A fine species apparently confined to the Sierra de Bohoruco, southern San Domingo.

ANOLIS CHLORO-CYANUS Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

A widespread and not uncommon form.

ANOLIS ALLOGUS ALLOGUS (Barbour & Ramsden)

Cuba.

This fine form has a wide distribution in the mountains of eastern Cuba.

ANOLIS ALLOGUS MESTREI Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

A rather rare species of the higher woods in the limestone hills of western Cuba.

ANOLIS ALLOGUS AHLI Barbour

Cuba.

Confined to the mountains between Trinidad and Cienfuegos. Not uncommon in high damp woods. *Anolis abatus* Ahl probably belongs here.

ANOLIS BIMACULATUS Sparriman

St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis.

Abundant. A strictly arboreal species.

ANOLIS EVERMANNI Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

A highland species which may be related to *A. leucophaeus* of Inagua. An abundant form.

ANOLIS KRUGI ACUTUS (Hallowell)

St. Croix.

This is still an abundant form. I have just received a fine series. Major Grant agrees that *A. newtoni* belongs here as a synonym.

ANOLIS KRUGI KRUGI (Peters)

Puerto Rico.

A small species belonging to what I call the rupicolous as against the arboreal Lesser Antillean series.

ANOLIS KRUGI WATTSI (Boulenger)

St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius and Antigua.

A pretty little species found on the outcrops of igneous rock and, insofar as my experience goes, not in trees. It is one of the *A. acutus* allies.

ANOLIS KRUGI FORRESTI (Barbour)

Barbuda.

Mr. Parker has recently let me see more material from this island. The form is close to the preceding but, I think, quite valid.

ANOLIS KRUGI GINGIVINUS Cope

St. Martins, St. Barts, Anguilla and St. Eustatius.

Common. A member of the series of small sized Lesser Antillean species.

ANOLIS GUNDLACHI Peters

Puerto Rico.

Apparently an abundant species.

ANOLIS SABANUS Garman

Saba.

A most remarkably differentiated form, a rock lizard, pure and simple. The males with really leopard-like spotting. It is so well defined that I think it had best stand alone.

ANOLIS LEACHII LEACHII Duméril & Bibron

Guadeloupe.

This form having the oldest name heads the series comprising most of the large arboreal Lesser Antillean Anoles.

ANOLIS LEACHII ANTIQUAE (Barbour)

Antigua.

A beautiful and common arboreal species.

ANOLIS LEACHII LIVIDUS (Garman)

Montserrat.

All the lizards are said still to be common on this Island.

ANOLIS LEACHII BARBUDENSIS (Barbour)

Barbuda.

Mr. Parker of the British Museum has just allowed me to examine some specimens of this form hitherto known from the type only. It now appears that this race is very close if not really indistinguishable from the form on Antigua. More material from both islands is needed to settle the question.

ANOLIS LEACHII TERRAE-ALTAE (Barbour)

Les Saintes; near Guadeloupe.

A fine big species which Noble found abundant in 1914.

ANOLIS LEACHII ALLIACEUS (Cope)

Dominica.

I was surprised in 1929 to find that this species seemed much less conspicuous and common than its allies on other islands nearby. So much for what may have been a most erroneous conclusion drawn from the visit of a few days only. It is, however, by no means rare.

ANOLIS LEACHII NUBILUS (Garman)

Redonda.

A beautiful great lizard; one of the finest in the genus. It is known only from the original series.

ANOLIS ASPER Garman

Marie Galante.

A bizarre and gorgeous species common on the old mango trees—about the only trees still standing over a large part of this hurricane-stricken isle. This form is so distinct and so highly specialized that it must surely stand as a full species although no doubt it belongs in this category as far as ancestry is concerned.

ANOLIS RICHARDII Duméril & Bibron

Grenada and Tobago.

A splendid great lizard; a strict tree-dweller.

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS CRISTATELLUS (Duméril & Bibron)

Puerto Rico, Vieques, St. Thomas, St. John, St. James, Anegada, Fallen Jerusalem, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Guana Island, Peter Island, Water Island and Mosquito Island.

A common and handsome species. It has been suggested that a separate genus be established for the fin-tailed species, but as a matter of fact this character appears in various phyla and it may not always be a token of relationship.

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS wileyi Grant

Culebra.

A form differing in color, and apparently constantly, from the typical race and found on Culebra and the surrounding Cays.

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS COOKI Grant

Southwestern Puerto Rico.

A well defined race confined to the desert area about La Brea Point.

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS MONENSIS (Stejneger)

Mona.

Apparently a common species.

ANOLIS ALUTACEUS ALUTACEUS (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Known from all parts of the Island but nowhere abundant. A species of the low scrublands.

ANOLIS ALUTACEUS CLIVICOLUS Barbour and Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

A mountain form which in several areas seems to intergrade with the preceding race.

ANOLIS SPECTRUM Peters

Cuba.

A not uncommon lizard in woodlands during the rainy season. It disappears completely during the dry portion of the year. It may tie in with one of the *A. semilineatus*, *A. olssoni*, *A. hendersoni* series of Haiti.

ANOLIS CYANOPLEURUS Cope

Cuba.

A marvelously beautiful species which Dr. Ramsden has rediscovered in the old type locality, the mountains about Guantanamo. I suspect from the habit that it must be terrestrial. It is said to be local and uncommon.

ANOLIS SEMILINEATUS Cope

Hispaniola.

An abundant cursorial grass-living form. It is not improbable that trinominal designation may be indicated if the ranges of this and the two following forms can be shown *not* to overlap.

ANOLIS OLSSONI Schmidt

Hispaniola.

Apparently a not uncommon member of the group of slender terrestrial species long confused with *A. semilineatus* and allied to *A. spectrum* of Cuba.

ANOLIS HENDERSONI Cochran

Hispaniola.

A small terrestrial species mostly, if not wholly, from the western portion of the Island.

ANOLIS PONCENSIS Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

A rare local species. One which is terrestrial and almost *Norops*-like in habit.

ANOLIS PULCHELLUS Duméril & Bibron

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, St. John, St. James, Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Peter Island, Guana Island, Anegada, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Just van Dyke.

A common ground-living species. Doubtfully recorded from Haiti.

ANOLIS LATIROSTRIS Schmidt

Navassa.

Known from the unique type only. Now apparently extinct. Possibly a terrestrial form, hence a prey to the cats left when the lighthouse was made automatic and the keepers were moved away. Most lizards and all snakes have probably gone from Navassa except *Anolis longiceps* which is strictly arboreal.

ANOLIS STRATULUS Cope

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, St. John, St. Thomas, Tortola, Peter Island, Guana Island, Fallen Jerusalem and Just van Dyke.

A common lowland species.

ANOLIS COELESTINUS Cope

Hispaniola.

I have seen this form from Haiti only.

ANOLIS DISTICHIUS DISTICHIUS (Cope)

Bahama Islands.

Common on the ceiba trees on New Providence Island. It occurs on Eleuthera, Long Island, Rum Cay and Watlings Island as well. Mr. Shreve is of the opinion that the Rum Cay form may be distinct but I only got a single specimen there in 1934.

ANOLIS DISTICHIUS DISTICHOIDES (Rosén)

Andros Island.

A poorly defined form replacing *A. distichus*. It is very abundant.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS DOMINICENSIS (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Hispaniola.

This species is not uncommon in Haiti but the stock seems to be rare on La Gonave. I secured a small series in 1929 — but in a very dry time.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS CAUDALIS (Cochran) .

La Gonave Island.

Representative of a plastic stock on La Gonave.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS WETMOREI (Cochran)

Beata Island.

Confined to this island where it seems to be very rare. Beata is now swarming with feral dogs, cats and goats — fauna and flora are suffering as one might expect. Ground lizards with whole tails are now rare — as soon the lizards themselves will be also.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS ALTAVELENSIS (Noble & Hassler)

Alta Vela Island.

A rather poorly defined form.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS JULIAE Cochran

Isle Vache.

A recently discovered form.

ANOLIS SAGREI SAGREI (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba and Isle of Pines; probably introduced into Jamaica and Belize.

The commonest *Anolis* and, as its range is wide in Cuba, perhaps this form has the largest species population in the genus. The commonest fence, house-wall and brush lizard in Cuba, by far.

ANOLIS SAGREI ORDINATUS (Cope)

Bahamas.

Known from Turks Island to New Providence. Common everywhere.

ANOLIS MONTICOLA Shreve

Haiti.

Found by Dr. Darlington in the eastern foothills of Morne La Hotte. Said to be related to *A. sagrei* and perhaps should be trinominally designated.

ANOLIS LUTEOSIGNIFER Garman

Cayman Brac.

Probably as abundant as it ever was.

ANOLIS LINEATOPUS Gray

Jamaica.

The common fence lizard of the dry Liguanea Plain about Kingston. It swarms here but occurs nowhere else, so far as anyone knows at present.

ANOLIS HOMOLECHIS HOMOLECHIS (Boulenger)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A widespread and not uncommon species found in wooded ravines or lowland woods and heavy scrub.

ANOLIS HOMOLECHIS RUBRIBARBUS (Barbour & Ramsden)

Cuba.

Known only from a very few specimens from Puerto Cananova on the north coast of the oriental province.

ANOLIS HOMOLECHIS QUADRIOCELLIFER (Barbour & Ramsden)

Cuba.

Known only from the Cape San Antonio region of extreme western Cuba.

ANOLIS HOMOLECHIS PATRICIUS (Barbour)

Cuba.

Only known from a series taken by Dr. Ramsden at Mina Piloto, near Sagua de Tanamo, northern coast of Oriente Province.

ANOLIS GREYI Barbour

Cuba.

Only known from a small number taken in the town of Camaguey and in the Cubitas range of hills not far away.

ANOLIS CYBOTES CYBOTES (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Common as are the allies of *A. sagrei* wherever they occur. This is one of a series of dominant and successful races.

ANOLIS CYBOTES DORIS (Barbour)

La Gonave.

I have now seen a good many specimens of this lizard. We may follow Miss Cochran in giving it subspecific rank.

ANOLIS CYBOTES LONGITIBIALIS (Noble)

Beata Island.

I have found this lizard rare on several visits to Beata.

ANOLIS ANGUSTICEPS ANGUSTICEPS Hallowell

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

I consider this a really rare species in both western and eastern Cuba. It is more abundant in the Isle of Pines.

ANOLIS ANGUSTICEPS OLIGASPIS Cope

Bahamas.

Found upon New Providence (Hog Id. type), Andros I., (U.S.N.M.) and Long Island (Barbour). It is the rare representative of *A. angusticeps* of Cuba. It may occur also upon other islands. Much intensive herpetological work remains to be done in the central and southern Bahama Islands.

ANOLIS ISOLEPIS Cope

Cuba.

An excessively rare species. It occurs in the mountains of Oriente Province.

ANOLIS LUCIUS Duméril & Bibron

Cuba.

The abundant lizard of the limestone cliffs and open caves of central Cuba from Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces, especially.

ANOLIS ARGENTEOLUS Cope

Cuba.

Found in the Province of Oriente. Far from rare, it occurs on rocks, cliffs, and often also on building walls and fences. I have taken it on the trunks of the great *Ficus nitida* (Sp. Laurél de la India) trees which used to stand in the Plaza at Santiago.

ANOLIS ARGILLACEUS Cope

Cuba.

I have never seen this species in life. Dr. Ramsden says it is not uncommon in the old coffee plantations high in the mountains about Guantanamo.

ANOLIS BREMERI Barbour

Cuba.

A fine, striking species, known only from the type which I took years ago at Herradura in Pinar del Rio Province. One of the most distinct species in Cuba. Its great maroon-brown gular fan is wholly unlike that of any other Anole.

ANOLIS LOYSIANA Cocteau

Cuba.

A rare and bizarre little lizard. It is found sparingly all over Cuba on trees having a light colored bark. It is extraordinarily like rough bark in appearance. Some believe that the genus *Acantholis* proposed to contain this species is really valid. It becomes more common during the summer rains than it is in the dry season, our winter.

ANOLIS LEUCOPHAEUS LEUCOPHAEUS (Garman)

Inagua.

A common species.

ANOLIS LEUCOPHAEUS ALBIPALPEBRALIS (Barbour)

Turks and Caicos Islands.

This species seems plastic like *A. dominicensis*.

ANOLIS LEUCOPHAEUS MARIGUANAE Cochran

Mariguana Island.

Another good representative race.

ANOLIS LEUCOPHAEUS SULARUM Barbour and Shreve

Atwood's Cays, Bahamas.

A race, about as good as the others, which Mr. Greenway recently found on West Booby Cay in the Atwood's Cay group.

ANOLIS ROQUET ROQUET (Lacépède)

Martinique.

This heads the lot of the smaller Lesser Antillean races. They are less well defined in general than the races of *A. leachi*. In some cases they can only be told apart while living, their colors then being quite diagnostic. They usually frequent the beach grape and poison wood trees about the shores of the Island. The larger races inhabit the inland forests. To this stock belongs also *A. aeneus* Gray of Trinidad and *Anolis bonairiensis* Ruthven.

ANOLIS ROQUET MARMORATUS (Duméril & Bibron)

Desirade.

I know nothing of this form. Garman found it abundant in 1882.

ANOLIS ROQUET LUCIAE Garman

St. Lucia.

Apparently, like so many Antillean species, whether from one reason or another much less common than formerly.

ANOLIS ROQUET VINCENTII Garman

St. Vincent.

Like most of the reptiles of this Island, this species is now rare.

ANOLIS ROQUET GENTILIS Garman

Grenada and the Grenadines.

A rather small, inconspicuous lizard which is still abundant.

ANOLIS ROQUET EXTREMUS (Garman)

Barbados.

A color race only.

ANOLIS OPALINUS Gosse

Jamaica.

A rather rare, woodland species, most often seen in western Jamaica.

ANOLIS IODURUS Gosse

Jamaica.

A beautiful and not uncommon little woodland species. It is found widely distributed on the Island.

ANOLIS GRAHAMI GRAHAMI Gray

Jamaica.

Common in the woods of eastern Jamaica.

ANOLIS GRAHAMI CONSPERSUS Garman

Grand Cayman.

It is not common.

NOROPS OPHIOLEPIS (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A common terrestrial species usually found hiding in the heavy tufts or bunches of pasture grasses.

CYCLURA FIGGINSI Barbour

Bitter Guana Cay, near Great Guana Cay, Exuma group.

This little colony is now, I learn, almost certainly exterminated.

CYCLURA PORTORICENSIS Barbour

Puerto Rico.

Extinct but relatively recent bones found in several caves.

CYCLURA MATTEA Miller

St. Thomas.

Recently extinct, known from recent osseous remains only.

CYCLURA PINGUIS Barbour

Anegada.

Rare.

CYCLURA CORNUTA CORNUTA (Bonnaterre)

Hispaniola, La Gonave, Petit Gonave and Beata Island.

Persisting only in isolated colonies on the larger island but common on Beata, although only old individuals are now to be seen. The eggs are dug up by feral dogs and if any young hatch they are devoured by the feral cats.

CYCLURA CORNUTA STEJNEGERI (Barbour & Noble)

Mona.

Another rare species. This may be the same as *C. cornuta*.

CYCLURA CORNUTA NIGERRIMA (Cope)

Navassa.

Extinct. I am not sure that this was really distinct from *C. cornuta*; in fact, I rather doubt it, but material is lacking to settle the question.

CYCLURA COLLEI Gray

Jamaica.

Almost extinct. There are a few on Goat Island, off the Bushy Park property, and a few on the Cays about Montego Bay.

CYCLURA CARINATA CARINATA (Harlan)

Turks Island.

Abundant still on some Cays near Turks Island and in the Caicos group.

CYCLURA CARINATA BARTSCHI Cochran

Booby Cay, east of Mariguana Island.

Said to be more or less intermediate between the preceding and following species.

CYCLURA NUHALIS Barbour & Noble

Fortune Island; North Cay, Fish Cay in Acklin's Bight. Tracks also seen on Guana Cay of the same group.

Abundant on Fish Cay but rare on the other islets of Acklin's Bight.

CYCLURA RILEYI Stejneger

Cays and west and south shores of the lagoon of Watlings Island; (Green Cay and White Cay).

Still common. *Cyclura cristata* Schmidt (type loc. White Cay) seems to be a synonym. Mr. Armour collected a series on Green Cay during the 1934 cruise of the *Utowana*.

CYCLURA INORNATA Barbour & Noble

U Cay in Allen's Harbor near Highborn Cay, Bahamas.

Once widespread, no doubt now extirpated through use by the negroes for food. This was the only specimen which Maynard could find — a relict on a tiny islet.

CYCLURA BAEOLOPHA Cope

Andros Island.

Reported to be considerably decreased in numbers.

CYCLURA CAYMANENSIS Barbour & Noble

Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

Reported still to be not uncommon.

CYCLURA MACLEAYI Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Persisting in wild and inaccessible districts.

CYCLURA RICORDII (Duméril & Bibron)

Hispaniola.

Long known from the type only, until rediscovered by Dr. W. L. Abbott. Now known to be not uncommon in a few scattered localities in San Domingo.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS CARINATUS (Gray)

Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Cayman Brac.

Widespread about rocky shores, headlands and sea cliffs. So far as I am aware, seldom or never seen inland, certainly never in Cuba. With its tail tightly curled over its back this lizard jumps and hops about its haunts in a most un reptilian manner. The Cayman Brac specimens may represent a separate form but material is too scant to be sure.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI Barbour & Shreve

North Bahamas.

A distinct race confined to Grand Bahama, the Abacos and nearby Cays.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS CORYI Schmidt

Bemini Islands.

A small race related to *L. c. armouri*.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS HODSDONI Schmidt

Long Island.

Another Bahaman race quite distinct and related to the two forms mentioned above.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS PUNCTATUS Cochran

Acklin's Island, Crooked Island and the Cays in Acklin's Bight.

A good, distinct form, probably a species rather than a subspecies.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS PICINUS Barbour & Shreve

Atwood's Cay, Bahamas.

An apparently strictly localized form.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS HELENÆ Barbour & Shreve

Mira por vos Cays.

Another very local race.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS VIRESCENS (Stejneger)

Green Cay, Bahamas.

Known from the type series.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS VARIUS Garman

Grand Cayman.

I have been several times to Grand Cayman for short visits and never saw this species at all. Its allies are all companion denizens of the beach plant association.

LEIOCEPHALUS MELANOCHLORUS Cope

Hispaniola.

Known from Jeremie in southwest Haiti to Puerto Plata in northern San Domingo.

LEIOCEPHALUS SCHREIBERSII (Gravenhorst)

Hispaniola.

A common species on Haiti. We have not seen it from San Domingo.

LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS PERSONATUS (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Allied to *L. cubensis*. Miss Cochran informs me that the typical race of this species is from southwestern Haiti. I suspect *L. lherminieri* (Duméril & Bibron) to be a synonym of this species. It was said to have come from Trinidad and Martinique, L'herminier, and Plée collectors, but both these gentlemen caused confusion on more than one occasion by either labelling their material incorrectly or else by shipping the results of a visit to several islands home to Paris in one lot shipment, after receipt of which the whole consignment was entered in the records of the Jardin des Plantes as having been *collected* at the point of shipment. This sort of thing has caused confusion for modern workers on a host of occasions.

LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS AUREUS Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from the region about Jaemel.

LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS MENTALIS Cochran

San Domingo.

Apparently confined to the eastern portion of the Republic.

LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS SCALARIS Cochran

Haiti.

From the wet, heavily forested part of northern Haiti.

LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS LOUISAE Cochran

Saona Island.

Confined to this small island.

LEIOCEPHALUS EREMITUS Cope

Navassa.

Not found by Beck or the Clench party last year. Cats and dogs, now feral, may be to blame for the disappearance of this and other species.

LEIOCEPHALUS CUBENSIS Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The common lizard of the canefields. I believe all species with similar habits are highly beneficial in controlling insects which are injurious to the cane.

LEIOCEPHALUS GREENWAYI Barbour & Shreve

Plana Cays, Bahamas.

A very distinct form abundant on East Plana Cay, and probably the same form occurs on the western island.

LEIOCEPHALUS PSAMMODROMUS Barbour

Turks Island.

A common species and one which I at first called *L. arenarius* but found that that name had been obscurely given by Tschudi to a Peruvian species that apparently had escaped all notice of subsequent authors.

LEIOCEPHALUS RAVICEPS Cope

Cuba.

I once doubted the validity of this species but it seems to be really well defined and confined to eastern Cuba.

LEIOCEPHALUS LOXOGRAMMUS LOXOGRAMMUS (Cope)

Rum Cay, Bahamas.

This species will probably prove to be much more widespread than we now know it to be.

LEIOCEPHALUS LOXOGRAMMUS PARNELLI Barbour & Shreve

Watlings Island, Bahamas.

A well defined local race.

LEIOCEPHALUS MACROPUS Cope

Cuba.

A species found abundantly throughout the Province of Oriente but, so far as we now know, not westward of, let us say, a vertical line drawn north and south and passing about through Holguin.

LEIOCEPHALUS INAGUAE Cochran

Great Inagua.

Common around the coastal region of the island.

LEIOCEPHALUS SEMILINEATUS Dunn

Hispaniola.

Known only from Thomazcau, Haiti.

LEIOCEPHALUS BARAHONENSIS Schmidt

Hispaniola.

Known only from the southeastern portion of San Domingo.

LEIOCEPHALUS BEATANUS Noble

Beata Island.

Common and the only representative of the genus which either Noble or I was able to find on the Island.

LEIOCEPHALUS VINCULUM Cochran

Gonave Island, Haiti.

Apparently far from abundant — at least about Anse a Galets.

HISPANIOLUS PRATENSIS Cochran

Hispaniola.

Taken by Milles at St. Michel, Haiti.

Family ANGUIDAE

CELESTUS DE LA SAGRA DE LA SAGRA (Cocteau)

Western and central Cuba.

A widespread but excessively rare and perhaps disappearing species.

CELESTUS DE LA SAGRA NIGROPUNCTATA Barbour & Shreve

Eastern Cuba.

A well defined color variant.

CELESTUS RUGOSUS Cope

Hispaniola.

Whether or not this species is really valid remains to be determined when more material comes to hand.

CELESTUS COSTATUS (Cope)

Hispaniola.

This species may be the same as *C. occiduus* of Jamaica. These species all change greatly during growth and are rather in confusion taxonomically.

CELESTUS BADIUS Cope

Navassa.

This species may still occur on Navassa. I have a specimen taken but a few years ago. It may be identical with *C. costatus*.

CELESTUS MACULATUS (Garman)

Cayman Brac.

A rather poorly defined but, I think, valid form apparently known from the type only.

CELESTUS OCCIDUUS (Shaw)

Jamaica.

A form which was once common and of which old adults reached a great size—like *Tiliqua* of Australia or *Corucia* of the Solomon Islands. No such giants now occur and the species is rare.

CELESTUS IMPRESSUS Cope

Jamaica.

A smaller and commoner species than *C. occiduus* but still one of which we know very little.

CELESTUS PLEII (Duméril & Bibron)

Puerto Rico.

A species which is much like its Cuban congener but abundant rather than rare.

SAURESIA SEPOIDES Gray

Hispaniola.

I once sunk this genus into *Celestus* but the consensus of opinion is that I was wrong. It seems really to be not uncommon.

WETMORENA HAETIANA Cochran

Hispaniola.

Known from a few examples taken by Wetmore in the higher regions of the La Selle massif in Haiti.

Family XANTUSIIDAE

CRICOSAURA TYPICA (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Confined to the area, of a few square miles at most, between Belig and Cabo Cruz, Oriente, Cuba.

Family TEIIDAE

KENTROPYX INTERMEDIUS Gray

Northern South America, Barbados.

This species apparently was formerly common on Barbados but it is now wholly extinct on that Island. Garman named (*K. copei*) but did not describe this species. I have recently seen material from Demarara and there is no doubt as to the identity of the Barbados lizards with those from British Guiana. It may have been artificially introduced into Barbados.

AMEIVA AQUILINA Garman

St. Vincent and Grenada.

Extinct on St. Vincent but still persisting on Grenada.

AMEIVA FUSCATA Garman

Dominica.

Owing to the absence of the mongoose this, the finest of all the Antillean Ameivas, is still a common species.

AMEIVA CINERACEA Barbour & Noble

Guadeloupe.

Extirpated except for a few individuals which persist on the tiny islets off the coast.

AMEIVA ATRATA Garman

Redonda.

A black species superficially like *A. corvina* and living under similar conditions. It has not been collected recently, probably only because the Island is now almost never visited.

AMEIVA PLUVIANOTATA Garman

Montserrat.

I have just learned that this species is still very common all over the Island.

AMEIVA ERYTHROPS Cope

St. Eustatius.

Peters found this form abundant in 1922.

AMEIVA GRISWOLDI Barbour

Antigua, Nevis and Barbuda.

Extinct on Nevis, it is also almost gone on Antigua where it persists only right in the town of St. John in yards and gardens. Mr Parker has recently let me see ground lizards from Barbuda which he believes belong to this species. I think he is correct but the material is not exactly comparable.

AMEIVA ERYTHROCEPHALA (Daudin)

St. Kitts.

Extirpated from the wilder parts of the Island; it still occurs in the gardens and yards of Basseterre. Here it is safe from the mongoose.

AMEIVA GARMANI Barbour

Anguilla.

This species is still abundant. It is closely allied to *A. pleii*.

AMEIVA PLEII Duméril & Bibron

St. Barts and St. Martin.

We have again no recent information to indicate that this is not still an abundant species.

AMEIVA CORVINA Cope

Sombrero.

A black form which, like so many Lacertids and some species of *Cnemidophorus* and indeed another *Ameiva*, has this peculiar coloration associated with isolation on a very small, arid, sunbaked and rocky island.

AMEIVA POLOPS Cope

St. Croix.

Extinct, but very few specimens have been preserved.

AMEIVA WETMOREI Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Rare and confined to the arid zone about Guanica. This species also belongs to the *lineolata*-*maynardi*-*polops* stock, which thrives only in arid areas.

AMEIVA ELEANORAE Grant and Roosevelt

Caja de Muertos.

A rather ill-defined form confined to this tiny islet off the coast of Puerto Rico.

AMEIVA MAYNARDI MAYNARDI Garman

Great Inagua.

A beautiful species of the *A. lineolata* series, north and west coasts of Inagua. *A. leucomelas* Cope 1894 is a synonym.

AMEIVA MAYNARDI UNIFORMIS Noble & Klingel

Great Inagua.

Found commonly from Southwest Point to Couch Shell Point, replacing the typical form.

AMEIVA MAYNARDI PARVINAGUAE Barbour & Shreve

Little Inagua.

A form of well marked and peculiar coloration.

AMEIVA ALBOGUTTATA Boulenger

Mona Island.

According to recent accounts still abundant. Closely related to the Puerto Rican form next following.

AMEIVA BIRDORUM Grant

Diablo Key near Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

A good, distinct form confined to a tiny island of but about ten acres, but what a horrid name it bears!

AMEIVA EXSUL Cope

St. Thomas, Water Island, St. John, St. James, Peter Island, Buck Island, Guana Island, Vieques, Anegada, Tortola, Anguilla, St. Croix and Puerto Rico.

Now exterminated on St. Thomas. I have always doubted the St. Croix record. It is common where it still occurs at all.

AMEIVA VITTIPUNCTATA Cope

Hispaniola.

A very beautiful and apparently not very common form.

AMEIVA TAENIURA Cope

Hispaniola.

When Dr. Noble and I prepared our Revision of Ameiva in 1915, I think I was principally to blame for concluding that this species was the young of *A. lineolata*. Miss Cochran has shown that this is untrue and that the species is perfectly valid.

AMEIVA CHRYSOLAEMA CHRYSOLAEMA Cope

Hispaniola, La Gonave.

A very common and widely spread species. A large series taken last year at Anse a Galets, La Gonave Island.

AMEIVA CHRYSOLAEMA ABBOTTI Noble

Beata Island.

Common on this beautiful and usually uninhabited Island.

AMEIVA CHRYSOLAEMA JULIAE Cochran

Haiti, Isle Tortue.

AMEIVA BARBOURI Cochran

La Gonave Island: La Source.

Taken only by Eyerdam in 1927. I did not find it when on La Gonave in 1929 and November, 1934. Although I secured a great number of Ameivas, all were *A. chrysolaeama chrysolaeama*.

AMEIVA THORACICA Cope

Bahama Islands.

Now known to be widespread in the northern and central portion of the Bahama archipelago.

AMEIVA DORSALIS Gray

Jamaica.

Formerly abundant, then, after the mongoose came, pretty well reduced — almost exterminated. Now recovering slightly in numbers in the cities and settlements where the mongoose population is kept in hand.

AMEIVA AUBERI Cocteau

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Nowhere abundant but very widely distributed. Perhaps most frequently seen along railway embankments.

AMEIVA ROSAMONDAE Cochran

Saona Island.

A most beautiful and very distinct species. The most brilliantly colored of the entire genus. It is distinctly a rare form.

AMEIVA BEATENSIS Noble

Beata Island.

I found this species much less common than *A. chrysolacma abbotti* on recent visits to Beata.

AMEIVA NAVASSAE Schmidt

Navassa.

Known from the type only, taken by R. H. Beck in 1917. Not found by the last collectors in 1930.

SCOLECOSAURUS ALLENI ALLENI (Barbour)

Grenada.

A distinct and not uncommon species of the wet spice gardens. This little creature is most commonly found under heaps of half decayed cocoa pods.

SCOLECOSAURUS ALLENI PARVICEPS Barbour

Cannouan Island.

Known from a single specimen taken by Dr. David Fairchild while on the *Utowana*. The genus probably occurs on all the Grenadines.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS PLEII Bocourt

St. Lucia and Martinique.

Extinct on Martinique. Excessively rare on St. Lucia.

Whether *G. luethkenii*, also of Bocourt, from "St. Lucia" is really distinct or whether it ever came from St. Lucia will, in part, be solved finally only by examination of the type. Only *pleii* was found on these two islands by Garman, who took a good series before it was exterminated. Parker, who records the one specimen taken in 1932, remarks that its characters tend to confirm the supposition that there is only one West Indian species.

Family AMPHISBAENIDAE

CADEA PALIROSTRATA Dickerson

Isle of Pines.

A very distinct and abundant species.

CADEA BLANOIDES Stejneger

Cuba.

Rare and confined to Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces.

AMPHISBAENA FENESTRATA Cope

Tortola, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

This form may be found to be still more widely distributed.

AMPHISBAENA BAKERI Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Rare and local.

AMPHISBAENA CAECA Cuvier

Puerto Rico.

Common.

AMPHISBAENA MANNI Barbour

Hispaniola.

This form seems to be about equally abundant with *innocens*.

AMPHISBAENA INNOCENS Weinland

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in Haiti.

AMPHISBAENA CUBANA Peters

Cuba.

Common in Central Cuba. Best found by following plows.

AMPHISBAENA CAUDALIS Cochran

Grande Cayemite Isl., Haiti.

Known from but two examples taken by Eyerdam in 1927. It is allied to *A. innocens*.

Family SCINCIDAE

MABUYA MABOUIA (Duméril & Bibron)

From Mexico and the Bahamas through the West Indies and on the mainland south to Trinidad and Patagonia. Absent from Cuba.

Any number of races have been recognized and named from time to time, some confined to single islands and others to island groups, but with large series all of these forms break down. Incipient races there are beyond doubt but apparently the inherent fluidity or variability within the species has prevented these races from becoming fixed. My friend, Professor E. R. Dunn, has revised this situation in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1935, p. 533-557. He recognizes two races within the species but statistical studies based on vastly more material are needed before one can really settle the question of races within this plastic, wide-ranging and perhaps oft artificially introduced form. Skinks are zoological tramps.

Skinks are apparently extinct on the following islands where once they were known to occur: St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, Martinique.

MABUYA LINEOLATA Noble & Hassler

San Domingo.

A fine distinct species which has recently been found. It must be very rare to have eluded collectors for so long. The mongoose is abundant in San Domingo to be sure, but the early collectors all failed to find the skink.

Suborder OPHIDIA

Family TYPHLOPIDAE

TYPHLOPS TENUIS Salvin

Mexico, Guatemala and Andros Island.

Rosén got what he called this species at Mastic Point in 1910. I have never felt very sure that it was not an undescribed form wrongly identified.

TYPHLOPS ROSTELLATUS Stejneger

Puerto Rico.

Seems to be related to *T. dominicana*. Perhaps other species remain to be uncovered in the Lesser Antilles.

TYPHLOPS RICHARDII Duméril & Bibron

St. Thomas, Tortola, St. John.

TYPHLOPS PUSILLUS Barbour

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in Haiti.

TYPHLOPS DOMINICANA Stejneger

Dominica and Guadeloupe.

The specimens from Martinique should belong here, one would suppose, rather than to *T. jamaicensis*. More material is highly desirable from all of the islands.

TYPHLOPS PLATYCEPHALUS Duméril & Bibron

Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, Caja de Muertos, Cayo Luis Peña.

Apparently fairly well differentiated though long confused with *T. jamaicensis*.

TYPHLOPS SULCATUS Cope

Navassa.

May not really be a valid species. It has not been found by the recent collectors.

TYPHLOPS JAMAICENSIS (Shaw)

Jamaica.

A common form.

TYPHLOPS MONENSIS Schmidt

Mona Island.

Member of the *T. lumbricalis* series.

TYPHLOPS LUMBRICALIS (Linné)

Cuba, Hispaniola, Andros, New Providence and Abaco.

Common everywhere and no doubt fortuitously introduced into the Bahamas.

TYPHLOPS GRANTI Ruthven & Gaige

Caja de Muertos, 18 miles off Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE

LEPTOTYPHLOPS ALBIFRONS (Wagler)

Watlings Island, Antigua, Grenada and with a wide range in tropical America;

This tiny burrowing snake has an erratic distribution and has probably been carried about by primitive man, being occasionally introduced with material intended for garden planting.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS BILINEATA (Schlegel)

Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe and Barbados.

This, another tiny species, may have a considerably wider range among islands than we now know.

Family BOIDAE

EPICRATES ANGULIFER Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Formerly common everywhere, now confined to the wilder regions, although individuals occasionally stray into the cultivated areas. The great extension of cane cultivation has decimated this species. Every cane cutter carries a machete all the time and uses it on every snake.

EPICRATES STRIATUS STRIATUS (Fischer)

Hispaniola.

This form seems to be really uncommon.

EPICRATES STRIATUS STRIGILATUS (Cope)

Andros and New Providence in the Bahamas.

The fowl snake of the Bahamas was formerly abundant and may still be found but it is ruthlessly killed by the natives on account of its fondness for poultry. Stull believes these two forms to be separable.

EPICRATES STRIATUS CHRYSOGASTER (Cope)

Turks Island.

Of this form I have no recent information, except that it is said to be rather common on some of the Turks Island Cays.

EPICRATES STRIATUS RELICQUUS (Barbour & Shreve)

Sheep Cay off Gt. Inagua Island, Bahamas.

This is no doubt the extirpated boa of Great Inagua, persisting on this islet to which no feral animals have been carried. Perhaps the trinomial best suggests the affinity of this distinct form.

EPICRATES INORNATUS INORNATUS (Reinhardt)

Puerto Rico.

Now a really rare species and one which is related to the large boas of Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola.

EPICRATES INORNATUS GRANTI Stull

Tortola and Guana Island.

Known from the single specimen taken by Major Chapman Grant on Tortola. He learned that it occurs in the rocky cliffs of Guana Island also.

EPICRATES FORDII FORDII (Günther)

Hispaniola.

A very rare snake, which is noteworthy since generally speaking Antillean boids are abundant, except where artificially reduced in number. Possibly the mongoose is responsible for its rarity but it seems to have seldom been collected even before the introduction of the mongoose into Hispaniola.

EPICRATES FORDII MONENSIS Zenneck

Mona.

A very little-known species but one which I believe to be most closely allied to *E. fordii*. This combination of names is by Stull, the most recent reviser of the Boidae.

EPICRATES SUBFLAVUS Stejneger

Jamaica.

I had supposed this species gone in Jamaica itself but Mr. Frank Cundall of the Institute of Jamaica at Kingston has one alive, from the southeast part of the Island. It persists on Goat Island off the south coast, in small numbers.

EPICRATES GRACILIS (Fischer)

Hispaniola.

I have never seen a specimen of this form in all the Haitian material which has passed through my hands. As described it has a very peculiar and unique color pattern but modern material would be very welcome.

BOA COOKII GRENADENSIS (Barbour)

Grenada.

I may not have been justified in separating this form from *B. cookii*. I am, however, inclined to believe that it is fairly well differentiated and stabilized.

BOA HORTULANA Linné

St. Vincent, Grenada, The Grenadines and Trinidad, widespread on the mainland.

The species still occurs on Grenada and may, being arboreal, persist on St. Vincent. This, however, I am inclined now to doubt.

CONSTRUCTOR CONSTRUCTOR OROPHIAS (Linné)

St. Lucia, Dominica.

The "tête chien" is rare on St. Lucia but still occurs — and even, occasionally at least, eats a mongoose. On Dominica it is less uncommon. There is a Zoological Park (Phila.) record for St. Kitts

which I believe to be incorrect; captive snakes get carried far and wide and dealers convey notoriously inaccurate locality records. There are also records from Trinidad but my friend, Mr. Urich, a most competent resident authority, told me that the species does not occur in Trinidad. It is confined to two islands only.

TROPIDOPHIS MACULATUS MACULATUS (Bibron)

Western Cuba and Isle of Pines. Found sparingly in western Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

I follow Miss Stull's conclusions in the taxonomy of this genus.

TROPIDOPHIS MACULATUS PILSBRYI Bailey

Central and Eastern Cuba.

Bailey has recently described this form on a number of specimens from the mountains of Santa Clara and Oriente provinces.

TROPIDOPHIS MACULATUS JAMAICENSIS Stull

Jamaica.

Excessively rare, almost extinct, since the introduction of the mon-goose.

TROPIDOPHIS MACULATUS HAETIANUS (Cope)

Hispaniola, La Gonave and Isle Tortue.

Not uncommon all over the Island.

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS PARDALIS (Gundlach)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The Abaco records which have caused such worry were evidently due to the wrong copying of field data by me. (Cf. Bailey Proc. New Eng. Zool. Soc., Vol. 16, 3 May, 1937, p. 46).

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS CANUS (Cope)

Great Inagua, Eleuthera Islands, Cat Island, and Long Island.

Common on Eleuthera but now very rare on Inagua.

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS CURTUS (Garman)

New Providence, Bahamas.

A common form. It occurs under stones of walls and in the rocks heaped about the orange trees. Since it at times sallies forth after heavy rains, it is locally called "thunder snake." Like all its congeners, it is nocturnal.

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS BARBOURI Bailey

Eleuthera, Cat and Long Island, Bahamas.

My colleague Shreve and I considered describing this species but he did not consider it sufficiently distinct. It is, however, valid if not strikingly well defined.

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS ANDROSI Stull

Andros Island.

Apparently abundant but I have never happened to see a specimen.

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS GREENWAYI Barbour & Shreve

Ambergris Cay, Caicos Island.

Probably widespread in this group of islands.

TROPIDOPHIS BUCCULENTUS (Cope)

Navassa.

Known from but three specimens, it has not been found by recent expeditions. Bailey believes that this represents a distinct species and not a sub-species of *pardalis* as Stull concluded.

TROPIDOPHIS WRIGHTI Stull

Cuba.

Known, so far as I am aware, from the type only. This was taken by Charles Wright, the botanist, who collected for a long time in the Guantanamo Basin and, I think, nowhere else in Cuba.

TROPIDOPHIS NIGRIVENTRIS Bailey

Camaguey Prov., Cuba.

Just described and known as yet from but two specimens.

TROPIDOPHIS MELANURUS (Schlegel)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The largest member of the genus, reaching a length of nearly a yard. It is abundant and widespread. It feeds on frogs, lizards and birds. Although more inclined to be arboreal than the other species of the genus, it is equally nocturnal and perhaps the most abundant of them all.

TROPIDOPHIS SEMICINCTUS (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Widespread but distinctly uncommon.

Family COLUBRIDAE

NATRIX COMPRESSICAUDA Kennicott

Cuba, Florida Keys, extreme southwestern Florida.

My finding this species in mangroves near Caibarien on the north coast of Cuba established the specific identity of the excessively rare Cuban *Natrix* and relegated several long questioned names to a definite synonymy.

TRETANORHINUS VARIABILIS VARIABILIS Duméril & Bibron

Cuba.

Not uncommon in fresh-water ponds and rivers. A nocturnal species. Its mainland ally, *T. nigroluteus*, is rather partial to mangrove swamps.

TRETANORHINUS VARIABILIS INSULAE-PINORUM (Barbour)

Isle of Pines.

This species seems to have regularly 19 rows of scales while the Cuban snakes have 21. This is, at first sight, a trivial character but one which is apparently really diagnostic.

DRYMOBIUS BODDAERTI BRUESI (Barbour)

St. Vincent and Grenada.

Extinct on St. Vincent but still to be found on Young's Island off its coast and very rare in Grenada. Mr. Shreve believes that with more material from Young's Island another race might be named. My friend, Mrs. Gaige, advised me to resurrect my name *bruesi* for this race which I first applied with the idea that the Grenadian snake was an *Alsophis*.

UROMACER OXYRHYNCHUS Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

A form found all over the Island, i.e., both Haiti and San Domingo. I have seen it from Port au Prince and Samana.

UROMACER FRENATUS (Günther)

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

We now have a fine series of this species.

UROMACER WETMOREI Cochran

Beata Island.

A valid form related to the preceding.

UROMACER CATESBYI (Schlegel)

Hispaniola and La Gonave.

A widespread but rather rare species.

UROMACER SCANDAX Dunn

Isle Tortue, near Haiti.

An abundant ally of *U. catesbyi*.

UROMACER DORSALIS Dunn

La Gonave Island.

Apparently a derivative of the Haitian *U. frenatus*.

ALSOPHIS ANOMALUS (Peters)

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

I have but little information to give concerning this species. Dr. G. M. Allen took one at Port au Prince in 1919. I took one on Isle Tortue during the *Utowana* cruise of 1934, besides which I have received no other recent specimens.

ALSOPHIS LEUCOMELAS LEUCOMELAS (Duméril & Bibron)

Guadeloupe and Marie Galante.

Extinct on both islands.

ALSOPHIS LEUCOMELAS SANCTORUM (Barbour)

Les Saintes Is. near Guadeloupe.

No doubt abundant still.

ALSOPHIS LEUCOMELAS SIBONIUS (Cope)

Dominica.

With no mongoose on this island, the species should be abundant still. There are still great areas of wild land on Dominica.

ALSOPHIS LEUCOMELAS MANSELLI Parker

Montserrat.

Still to be found.

ALSOPHIS LEUCOMELAS ANTIGUAE Parker

Antigua.

Extinct.

ALSOPHIS SANCTAE-CRUCIS Cope

St. Croix.

Extinct.

ALSOPHIS MELANICHNUS Cope

Hispaniola.

We await more information concerning this snake with great interest. Its non-appearance in any of the collections which have come before me is perhaps indicative that it is fast disappearing.

ALSOPHIS ATER (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Very rare indeed. A species which has suffered fearfully from the ravages of the mongoose. Dunn has shown that this is related to *A. melanichnus* Cope of Haiti.

ALSOPHIS RIJGERSMAEI Cope

St. Martins, St. Barts and Anguilla.

No herpetologist has visited St. Martins in recent years, but Dunn has re-examined the types and considers that Garman's name of *Alsophis cinereus* cannot stand as valid.

ALSOPHIS VARIEGATUS (Schmidt)

Mona Island.

Probably still abundant.

ALSOPHIS PORTORICENSIS (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Puerto Rico, Desecheo and Caja de Muertos Island.

A distinctly rare form.

ALSOPHIS ANEGADAE Barbour

Anegada.

I still feel that this form warrants recognition as valid. Its peculiar pattern is characteristic of every Anegada specimen which I have seen, even though it occurs very sporadically elsewhere, where other patterns are the place mode.

ALSOPHIS ANTILLENSIS (Schlegel)

Vieques, St. Thomas, St. James, Salt Island, Peter Island, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Culebra, Pinero and Dog Island.

Extinct on St. Thomas, rare on Puerto Rico, elsewhere abundant. Major Grant doubts the records for Puerto Rico.

ALSOPHIS RUFIVENTRIS (Duméril & Bibron)

Saba, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius and Nevis.

Still abundant on Saba and St. Eustatius but extinct on the other two islands.

ALSOPHIS VUDII VUDII Cope

Bahama Islands.

This racer is common throughout most of the middle group of Bahama Islands: — New Providence, Eleuthera, Long Island, Green Cay, the Exuma Cays, Andros Ids. and no doubt upon many others.

ALSOPHIS VUDII ATERRIMUS Barbour & Shreve

Grand Bahama.

A black racer, not brown or grayish, perhaps confined to this little-known island.

ALSOPHIS VUDII PICTICEPS Conant

Bimini Islands.

Related to the two preceding races but well defined.

ALSOPHIS VUDII RAINEYI Barbour & Shreve

Crooked Isl., Bahamas.

A well defined local form.

ALSOPHIS VUDII UTOWANAE Barbour & Shreve

Sheep Cay off Great Inagua Isl., Bahamas.

Another distinct relict on Sheep Cay which was no doubt common on Great Inagua before the introduction of so many domesticated animals which have become feral.

ALSOPHIS ANGULIFER ANGULIFER (Bibron)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A very common species in all open plains, pastures and savannas.

ALSOPHIS ANGULIFER FUSCICAUDA (Garman)

Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman.

A well defined race. Mr. Roger Conant has recently shown me a specimen from Little Cayman, which he has recorded recently. (Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club, Vol. 16, Oct. 4, 1937, p. 81).

ALSOPHIS ANGULIFER CAYMANUS (Garman)

Grand Cayman.

I have never seen sufficient material to decide whether this form is really different from that of Cuba.

DROMICUS ANDREAE ANDREAE (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Cuba.

A common snake at pastures and open fields. I follow Professor E. R. Dunn in suppressing the genus *Leimadophis*.

DROMICUS ANDREAE NEBULATUS (Barbour)

Isle of Pines.

Another common form. It is closely related to the foregoing species, indeed closely similar specimens occur also in extreme eastern Cuba. We should probably recognize three races or abandon this name.

DROMICUS CALLILAEMUS Gosse

Jamaica.

Small and more retiring, this species is not so near extermination as *L. ater*. Nevertheless it is a distinctly rare snake.

DROMICUS FUNEREUS Cope .

Jamaica.

This form long buried in the synonymy has been shown by Major Grant to be valid. Dr. Stejneger agrees. Two out of the three original types has been found in Washington.

DROMICUS JULIAE JULIAE (Cope)

Dominica.

Probably still not uncommon.

DROMICUS JULIAE COPEAE Parker

Guadeloupe.

Extinct.

DROMICUS MELANOTUS (Shaw)

Grenada, Trinidad and Venezuela.

Extinct apparently on Grenada but common elsewhere.

DROMICUS PERFUSCUS Cope

Barbados.

Extinct.

DROMICUS MARIAE (Barbour)

Marie Galante.

Extinct.

DROMICUS ORNATUS (Garman)

St. Lucia.

Extinct.

DROMICUS CURSOR (Lacépède)

Martinique.

Extinct.

DROMICUS ANEGADAE (Barbour)

Anegada.

We have no recent information concerning this form but no reason to suppose that it is not still abundant.

DROMICUS EXIGUUS Cope

St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola and Just van Dyke, and Hassel II.

Extinct on St. John and St. Thomas, it is not uncommon on the other islands. Major Grant doubts the Culebra records.

DROMICUS STAHLI (Stejneger)

Puerto Rico.

Still not uncommon, widely distributed and confined to this Island.

DROMICUS ALLENI (Dunn)

La Gonave Island.

A distinct and striking island form.

DROMICUS PARVIFRONS PARVIFRONS (Cope)

Hispaniola.

One of several races which appear to be common, reasonably well localized in southwest Haiti and probably valid.

DROMICUS PARVIFRONS NIGER (Dunn)

Hispaniola.

This form inhabits most of San Domingo.

DROMICUS PARVIFRONS PROTENUS (Jan)

Hispaniola.

A common widespread form. Known from many localities in northern and central Haiti and the higher plateau of San Domingo.

DROMICUS PARVIFRONS LINCOLNI (Cochran)

Beata Island.

A slightly differentiated form.

DROMICUS PARVIFRONS TORTUGANUS (Dunn)

Isle Tortue.

Another well marked form of which we took a good series during the visit of the *Utowana* to this island in 1934.

DROMICUS PARVIFRONS ROSAMONDAE Cochran

Isle Vache.

A fairly well defined form based on a good series of specimens.

HYPsirhynchus ferox Günther

Hispaniola.

This species is strictly nocturnal and oviparous. In my experience, it is restricted apparently to the Cul de Sac area not far from Port au Prince. Dunn has discarded the genus Hypsirhynchus. I believe that this sluggish, nocturnal form is well worthy of generic distinction.

ARRHYTON TAENIATUM Günther

Cuba.

An uncommon species, like its fellow, found by day under stones or while plowing. At night it is sometimes met with abroad.

ARRHYTON REDIMITUM (Cope)

Eastern Cuba.

Material recently received has proved the validity of this form, so Mr. Benjamin Shreve assures me.

ARRHYTON VITTATUM (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

These snakes are probably allies of *Contia* of the mainland.

DARLINGTONIA HAETIANA Cochran

Haiti.

An extraordinary new genus recently found by Dr. Darlington of Harvard at Roche Croix, in the northeastern foothills of Morne La Hotte, at 5,000 ft. altitude. Its affinity may be with the preceding genus but it is very well defined.

PSEUDOBOA CLOELIA (Daudin)

Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and tropical America generally.

This species is surely extinct in St. Lucia, probably excessively rare on Grenada and its status on Dominica is still, no doubt, unchanged. I have never, however, seen or heard of recent specimens from any of the islands. Nevertheless, I think the records are really based on valid wild-caught specimens.

PSEUDOBOA NEUWEIDII (Duméril & Bibron)

Grenada, Trinidad and with a wide range in tropical America.

Garman took three examples on Grenada during the Blake Expedition about 1883. So far as I can learn it has never been taken before or since.

IALTRIS DORSALIS (Günther)

Hispaniola, Isle Vache.

A large and uncommon species which has been found in both Haiti and San Domingo. It seems to have no close allies among Antillean reptiles and to be very rarely collected indeed.

IALTRIS PARISHI Cochran

Haiti.

Known only from southwestern Haiti.

Family CROTALIDAE

BOTHRUPS ATROX (Linné)

Martinique and St. Lucia.

Whatever may be the origin of the Fer-de-lance's appearance on these islands, one thing Amaral has definitely proved — the snake is the common wide-ranging form of tropical America.

Order CHELONIA

Family TESTUDINIDAE

TESTUDO TABULATA Walbaum

Tropical South America, feral on Lovango Cay and Water Island, near St. Thomas.

Carried, from time to time, to most of the islands from South America. Not a native element of the Antillean fauna.

Family EMYDIDAE

PSEUDEMYIS FELIS Barbour

Cat Island.

I wonder if the significance of the finding of a *Pseudemys* in the Bahamas has been fully appreciated. It seems to me that in this connection the following facts are worthy of note.

There are innumerable mangrove swamps throughout the archipelago. These would be suitable homes for *Malaclemys* but none are to be found. *Malaclemys*, confined to salt water marshes and mangrove swamps, are, or were but a few years ago, abundant from Cape Cod to the Florida keys. *Pseudemys*, so far as I know, never goes into salt or brackish water and yet, of the innumerable islands of the Bahamas, there's only one which has a few poor little fresh water ponds, or perhaps better mud holes, in which it supports a very considerable population of *Pseudemys* whose habits have become highly specialized to meet the peculiar conditions under which they live.

What the mathematical probability would be which would bring these ponds and *Pseudemys* together by, let us say, the carrying of young turtles by a hurricane is, of course, utterly incalculable. It seems to me that some more plausible reason must be found for their being there. Perhaps not long ago when the Bahamas were higher there were larger lakes, more of them and more *Pseudemys*. What we see now, unsuspected until a few years ago, no doubt represents another disappearing remnant of fauna and of these there are many in the Antilles.

It is still a little difficult to figure how *Pseudemys* got into these ponds even if they were once much larger, for fresh water turtles seem to be particularly unfitted for chance dispersal. It is hard to believe that they swam over, if no *Malaclemys* ever has. That looks as if such turtles did little sea swimming and that they were picked up by winds of hurricane force and dumped in a place where they could survive seems to presuppose a toughness of fiber on the part of the turtle which is contrary to our knowledge of the beasts and again the mathematical chances against picking up, carrying and then not landing in an unfavorable spot would, I should suppose, be millions to one. The Cat Island turtle is, I believe, rather better differentiated than are the turtles of the several different Greater Antilles on which they occur.

PSEUDEMYIS DECUSSATA Gray

Cuba.

What, I believe, to be the undoubted type, in the British Museum, has been photographed by Mr. Parker and I feel reasonably sure that this represents a Cuban form. The type localities for this and the following form are unknown.

PSEUDEMYIS RUGOSA Shaw

Cuba.

Thanks to Dr. Stejneger and Mr. Parker I have photographs of the type in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and suspect this also to be a Cuban species.

PSEUDEMYIS STEJNEGERI Schmidt

Puerto Rico.

A small, possibly distinct form.

Major Grant doubts the validity of this species. I am inclined to agree with him but let it stand, pending a general revision of the turtles of all the islands which I hope to undertake, or help someone else do, when I have much more material.

PSEUDEMYIS ssp.

Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica.

There are other pond turtles on these islands but their systematic status is as yet in doubt.

Order LORICATA

Family CROCODYLIDAE

CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER Cuvier

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Found in the Zapata Swamp in Cuba and no doubt still also in the Cienaga of the Isle of Pines. Specimens more than six feet long are now much less often seen than a generation ago.

CROCODYLUS ACUTUS Cuvier

Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola; as well as extreme southern Florida and the Keys and Central America.

CROCODYLUS INTERMEDIUS Graves

Orinoco Basin.

Accidental in Grenada, September 6, 1910.